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command of Dermot M'Morogh, their king, plundered Du-leek. Dermot, the son of Magnus O'Loughlin, pursued them to revenge that plunder, but he lost his life, and was buried at Armagh.

1150. Torlogh O'Brien marched at the head of an army to Dublin, and the Danes submitted to him as their king. He gave them twelve hundred cows as a reward for their services.

1156. Dermot Mac Morogh, king of Leinster, the Danes of Dublin, and Donchad, son of Donall O'Melaghlin, plundered East Meath, carrying off both lay and ecclesiastical property; they drove off the cows of *Ardbraccan, Slane, Kiltalton, Donaghpatrick*, and most of the cattle of the whole country.

1157. Grene was bishop of Dublin.

1162. Grene, archbishop of the Danes and of Leinster, a learned sage, skilled in many languages, died; and Laurence O'Toole, comarba of St. Kevin, was appointed in his place by the comarba of St. Patrick.

Mortogh O'Loughlin, having assembled the North of Ireland and the men of Meath, marched, together with a battalion of the Connacians, to Dublin, to besiege the Danes. O'Loughlin returned back without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fingall; he left the Lagenians and Mathians in war with the Danes. A peace was afterwards concluded between the Danes and the Irish, the former paying 140 ounces of gold to O'Loughlin.

1166. Roderick O'Conor was, with great pomp and splendor, proclaimed king in Dublin.

1167. A great meeting was called this year, by Roderick O'Conor, at Athboy of Tlachtga: to it went the nobles of Leth Chuin, both clergy and laity, and the nobles of the Danes of Dublin; thither went the comarba of St. Patrick, Cadhla O'Duffay, archbishop of Connaught, Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Leinster, Tiernan O'Rourke, lord of Brefny, Donchad O'Carroll, lord of Oriel, and the son of Dunslevy O'Heochadha, king of Ulidia, Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Temor, and Reginald, lord of the Danes of Dublin. The whole amounted to 13,000 horsemen.

6,000 Connaughtmen.

4,000 with O'Rourke,

2,000 with O'Melaghlin,

4,000 with O'Carroll and O'Heochadha,

2,000 with Donchad, the son of Faolan, and

1,000 of the Danes of Dublin.

At this assembly many good laws were enacted.

1170. The Danes of Dublin were TREACHEROUSLY slaughtered in their own garrison by M'Morogh, and the English, and they carried away their cattle and their riches. Asgall the son of Reginald, king of the Danes of Dublin, fled from them.

1171. A battle was fought at Dublin, between Miles de Cogan and Asgall, son of Reginald, king of the Danes of Dublin; many fell on both sides, both of the English archers and of the Danes, among whom was Asgall himself, and Hoan, a Dane from the Orkney Isles.

Roderick O'Conor, Tiernan O'Rourke, and Murchad O'Carroll marched with an army to Dublin, to besiege the city, then in the possession of the Earl Strongbow and Miles de Cogan. They remained there for a fortnight, during which time many fierce engagements took place between them.

O'Conor, after that, marches against Leinster, accompanied by the men of Brefny and Oriel, and they commenced to carry away and burn the corn of the English. While Roderick was thus engaged, Strongbow and Miles de Cogan attacked the fastnesses of the north of Ireland.

*So far the Annals of Dublin until the Invasion.*

1171. Tiernan O'Rourke marched a second time to Dublin at the head of the men of Brefny and Oriel, and engaged with Miles de Cogan and his knights; but he was defeated, with the loss of his son Hugh, Tanist of Brefny. The grandson of Dermot O'Quin and many others fell also in this battle.

1172. Tiernan O'Rourke, lord of Brefny and Conmaicne, a very powerful chieftain, was very treacherously slain at Tlachtga, by Hugo de Lacy, assisted by Donall the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, he was beheaded, and his head and body were carried to Dublin. The head was placed over the door of the castle, *a spectacle of pity and grief to the Irish, ('n a s'gath dearec-through do Ghaodhul-ribh.)* and the body was gibbeted with the feet upwards at the northern extremity of the city.

1174. Mulroney O'Kiertha, lord of Carbury, was treache-

rously slain by Mac Turnin of Dublin, assisted by the son of Hugh O'Ferrall, and by Kellach O'Finnellan, lord of *Deltinmore*. The Earl Strongbow marched his forces to plunder Munster, and Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, hastened to make resistance. When the English had intelligence of Roderick's approach to give them battle, they invited the foreigners of Dublin to their assistance, who with all possible speed marched to Thurles, where they were met by Donall O'Brien at the head of the Dalcassians, by a battalion from West Connaught, and by a numerous and select army of the Clan-murry under Roderick. A furious engagement ensued, in which the English were at last defeated. In this battle 1700 of the English were left dead on the plain, and only a few of them survived, who fled with the Earl to his house in Waterford.

1175. Magnus O'Melaghlin, lord of East Meath, was treacherously taken by the English, and hanged by them at Trim.

1176. The English Earl, Richard, died of a running sore (*Baine aillsi*) which broke out in his foot. This was attributed to the miracles of St. Brigit and Columkille, and of the other saints whose churches he had plundered, and he was heard to say that he saw St. Brigit killing him.

1177. Cardinal Vivianus came to Ireland, and convened a synod of the Irish Bishops and Abbots at Dublin, on the first Sunday of Lent, in which they enacted many ecclesiastical regulations.

1178. John De Courcey made an incursion into *Dalaradia\** to plunder it, but he was opposed by Cumidhe O'Flinn, chief of *Hy-Tuirtre* and *Firlee*.† John and his English were defeated with great slaughter, but he himself escaped, and arrived in Dublin covered with wounds.

In the same year the English constable of Dublin and Meath, marched with his troops to Clonmacnoise, and plundered all the town except the churches and the house of the Bishop.

1180. Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin and of Leinster, was martyred.

1185. John, the son of King Henry the Second of England, came to Ireland with sixty ships to conquer the kingdom. He conquered Dublin and Leinster, and erected a castle at *Tiprait Fachtna* and *Ardfinnan*, out of which he sent parties to plunder Munster, but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donall O'Brien.

John soon after returned to England, to complain to his father of Hingo de Lacy, who was then the most powerful man in Ireland, under the King of England.

1193. Hugh O'Maolbrennan, chief of *Clann-Conchubhair*, was slain by the English of Dublin.

1209. The King of England landed at Dublin with 100 ships, and rested there for some time after his voyage; he then set out for *Tibraid ultain* in Meath, where Charles the red-handed O'Conor submitted to him. The King made Walter de Lacy fly into England, and also proceeded to Currickfergus, whence he expelled Hugo de Lacy into England.

A great war arose between the king of England and the Welsh, and ambassadors came to Ireland for the English bishop and nobility, who were then in this country.

1227. The English of Ireland assembled in Dublin, and invited Hugh, the son of Charles the red-handed O'Conor, king of Connaught, to a consultation: after his arrival they treacherously made him prisoner; but William Mareschal, his friend, arrived with his troops, and rescued him in despite of the English, out of the middle of the court-house, and conveyed him safely to Connaught.

J. O'DONOVAN.

\* *Dalaradia* extended from Newry to *Shabh Mis* (Slemish) in the County of Antrim.

† *Firlee* is in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, called *Leacorum fides*; it was situated west, not east, of the river Bann.

#### EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

Mr. John Langley, an Englishman who settled in Ireland, where he died, left the following extraordinary will:

I, John Langley, born at Wincanton, in Somersetshire, and settled in Ireland in the year 1651, now in my right mind and wits, do make my will in my own hand-writing. I do leave all my house, goods, and farm of Black Kettle of 253 acres to my son, commonly called stubborn Jack, to him and his heirs for ever, provided he marries a Protestant, but not Alice Kendrick, who called me "Oliver's whelp." My new buckskin breeches and my silver tobacco stopper with J. L. on

the top, I give to Richard Richards, my comrade, who helped me off at the storming of Clonmell when I was shot through the leg. My said son John shall keep my body above ground six days and six nights after I am dead; and Grace Kendrick shall lay me out, who shall have for so doing Five Shillings. My body shall be put upon the oak table in the brown room, and fifty Irish men shall be invited to my wake, and every one shall have two quarts of the best aqua vite, and each one skein, dish, and knife before him: and when the liquor is out, nail up the coffin and commit me to the earth whence I came. This is my will, witness my hand this 3d of March, 1674,

JOHN LANGLEY.

Some of Langley's friends before his death asked him, why he would be at such expense treating the Irishmen whom he hated? he replied, that if they got drunk at his wake they would probably get to fighting and kill one another, which would do something towards lessening the breed!

What a lesson should this teach Irishmen! Their very enemies knew that nothing would divide or destroy them sooner than intemperance!

### THE HISTORY AND MODE OF CURING BUTTER.

As Ireland is justly famed for making butter, and as it forms a large proportion of our Export trade, the following article, it is presumed, will not be uninteresting to the readers of the Dublin Penny Journal.

Butter is so well known, that it is unnecessary to give a description of it. It is one of the three component parts of milk, the other two being whey and cheese; it is naturally distributed through all the other substances of the milk in very small particles, which are interspersed betwixt the *caseous* and *serous* parts, amongst which it is suspended by a slight adhesion, but without being dissolved; it is in the same state in which oil is in an emulsion; hence the same whiteness of milk and emulsions, and hence by rest, the oily parts separate from both these liquors to the surface, and form a cream; milk might therefore very properly be called an animal emulsion. Butter composes its oily part, which by the interposition of its particles gives an opaque white colour; the cheese serves as a mucilage to keep the oily parts suspended, and lastly, whey, which is naturally transparent, is the aqueous substance, which is a vehicle for the other two. Butter though used at present as an article of food in most countries of Europe, was scarcely known to the ancients. This is completely proved by Professor Beckmann, in the 2nd. vol. of his "History of Inventions." In our translations of the Bible, there is indeed, frequent mention made of butter at very early periods; but as the Professor well observes, the greatest masters of biblical criticism unanimously agree, that the word so translated, signifies milk or cream, or sour thick milk, and cannot possibly mean what we call butter. The oldest mention made of butter, the Professor thinks, is in the account of the Scythians given by Herodotus (lib. iv. 2.) who says, that, "these people pour the milk of their mares into wooden vessels, cause it to be violently shaken by their blind slaves, and separate the part which arises to the surface, as they consider it more valuable and delicious than what is collected below it." That this substance must have been a soft kind of butter is well known; and Hippocrates gives a similar account of Scythian butter, and calls it *πικτεριον*, which Galen translates by the word *bourtugen*. The poet Anaxandrides, who lived soon after Hippocrates, describing the marriage feast of Iphicrates, who married the daughter of Catys, king of Thrace, says that the Thracians ate butter, which the Greeks at that time considered as a wonderful kind of food. Dioscorides says, that good butter was prepared from the fattest milk, such as that of sheep, or goats, by shaking it in a vessel till the fat was separated. To this butter he ascribes the same effects, when used externally, as those produced by our butter, at present. He adds also, that he is the first writer who makes the observation, that fresh butter might be melted and poured over pulse and vegetables instead of oil, and that it might be employed in pastry, in the room of other fat substances. A kind of soot likewise was at that time prepared from butter, from external applications, which was used in curing inflammations of the eyes and other disorders. For this purpose the butter was put into a lamp, and when consumed the lamp was again filled till the desired quantity of soot was collected in a vessel placed

over it. Galen who distinguishes in a more accurate manner the healing virtues of butter, expressly remarks that cow's milk produces the fattest butter; that butter made from sheep's or goat's is less rich, and that asses' milk yields the poorest. He expresses his astonishment, therefore, that Dioscorides should say that butter was made from the milk of sheep and goats. He assures us that he has seen it made from the milk of cows, and that he believes it had thence acquired its name. "Butter," says he, "may be very properly employed in ointments, and when leather is besmeared with it, the same purpose is answered as when it is rubbed over with oil. In cold countries which do not produce oil, butter is used in the baths, and that it is a real fat, may be readily perceived by its catching fire when poured over burning coals." What has been here said is sufficient to show that butter was very little known to, or used by the Greeks and Romans in the time of Galen;—that is, at the end of the second century. The Professor having collected, in chronological order, every thing which he could find in the writings of the ancients respecting butter, concludes, that it is not a Grecian, much less a Roman invention; but that the Greeks were made acquainted with it by the *Scythians*, the *Thracians*, and *Phrygians*; and the Romans by the people of Germany. And if we can but persuade ourselves to credit our impartial historian, *Gordon*, it is highly probable that the Scythian colonists, who invaded Ireland some centuries before the Christian era, first brought the art of making butter into this country. It appears pretty evident, from the Professor's accurate account, that neither the Greeks nor Romans used butter as an article of food; but only as an ointment, or sometimes as a medicine. The case is at present very different; and as forming no inconsiderable portion of the national wealth of Ireland, as well as an article of food, butter seems entitled to every attention, both as to the mode of making and curing it. We shall accordingly lay before our readers, the following receipt for curing it, extracted from Dr. Anderson's View of the Agriculture of the county of Aberdeen, who says that he knows of no simple improvement in *economics* greater than this is, when compared with the usual mode of curing butter by means of common salt alone. "I have seen (continues he) the experiment fairly made, of one part of the butter made at one time being cured according to the receipt; and the other part cured with salt alone, the difference was inconceivable: I should suppose that in any open market, the one would sell *thirty per cent* above the other." The receipt is as follows: "take two parts of best common salt, one part of sugar, and one part of saltpetre; beat them up together, and blend the *whole completely*. Take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use." The butter cured by the above receipt, says Dr. Anderson, appears of a rich marrowy consistence and fine colour, and never acquires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salt; the other is comparatively hard and brittle, approaching more nearly to the appearance of tallow, and is much saltier to the taste. I have eaten butter, says he, cured with the above composition, that had been kept *three years*, and it was as sweet as at first; but it must carefully be noted, that the butter thus cured, requires to stand *three weeks* or a *month* before it is begun to be used. If it be sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it; and sometimes the coolness of the nitre will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards.

In addition to this, Dr. Anderson advises against keeping butter in *stone jars*, or letting milk remain long in leaden vessels, as they sometimes communicate a poisonous quality to the butter or milk that has been long kept in them, which must in time prove destructive to the human constitution, for the well known effects of the poison of lead is bodily debility, palsy, and frequently death. The doctor, therefore, recommends wooden dishes, when kept thoroughly clean, for holding butter.

Before closing this article, it may be proper to observe, that the manufacture of the famous *Dunlop cheese*, made in Ayrshire, and said to rival, if not excel, the best English cheese, was first learned in Ireland. A woman, named Barbara Gilmore, came over from Scotland, during the persecution there; and resided some time in *Glencherry*, County Antrim, where she learned to manufacture the said cheese, and introduced the mode into the parish of Dunlop, whence it has obtained its name; and it is worthy of remark, that her descendants still reside on the same farm in that parish.

Ballymena.

T. G.